

New Wages and Hours Bill Opposed By American Federation of Labor

Green Tells House Labor Committee Chairman "It Constitutes a Proposal to Impose on Industry As a National Policy Dictatorial Control over the Employer-Employee Relationship"; Holds the Measure's Method for Determining Maximum Hours Is a Plan "To Subject Industry to Government Fiat" and "Is Not Worthy Even of Consideration."

Justice."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Irrevocable opposition to the new draft of the Federal Wages and Hours Bill renounced by a sub-committee of the House

committee on Labor for consideration of the full committee was expressed in a letter from the National Association of Manufacturers to the Labor, in letter to Mrs. Mary Norton, chairman of the committee.

The bill as proposed was a "bottle and confining" measure. It would have given the National Labor Relations board the power to force employers to bargain with labor unions. It would have also given the board the power to force employers to bargain with labor unions. It would have also given the board the power to force employers to bargain with labor unions.

"It constitutes a proposal," he said, "to impose on industry, as a national policy, the control over the employer-employee relationship—no more and no less."

Strong criticism of the complicated and loose method outlined in the new bill was made by Mr. J. P. Morgan, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He said that the bill would give the board the power to force employers to bargain with labor unions. He said that the bill would give the board the power to force employers to bargain with labor unions.

Turning to the proposed method for determining maximum wages, Mr. Green said that the bill would give the board the power to force employers to bargain with labor unions. He said that the bill would give the board the power to force employers to bargain with labor unions.

On the specific question of wages, Mr. Green informed Mrs. Norton that in order to meet objections to immediate fixing of a 40 cent per hour mini-

the wage law applicable to all sections of the country, as proposed in the bill, would be a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour. The bill would also provide for a universal 30 cent per hour minimum wage as a floor for wages, this amount per hour to be increased progressively until it reaches 40 cents per hour.

TEXT OF GREEN'S LETTER

The text of Mr. Green's letter follows:

Dear Mr. Norton:

I understand that on Tuesday, April 12th, 1938, the House Labor Committee is to consider the "Amendment recommended by the sub-committee to S. 2476, The Wages and Hours Bill," dated April 7, 1938.

I am writing you in order to express my strong opposition to this amendment and believe that an analysis of it by your committee will lead to its rejection even as a basis for consideration of possible wage and hours legislation.

The recommended bill provides neither minimum wages nor maximum hours. It provides for a series of arbitrary wage scales with a ceiling of 40 cents per hour.

Such proposal neither comes within the scope of the legislation recommended by the President of the United States on May 24th, 1937, to which it is intended to have reference, nor accomplishes any of its objectives, nor serves any purpose in our national economy other than to stifle it. It constitutes a proposal to impose on industry as a national policy dictatorial

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The recommended bill will also preserve those features which the House
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1,200 Delegates Attend Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor Convention

Enthusiastic Representatives of Thousands of Workers Loyal to
American Federation of Labor Principles and Policies Repudiate
Lewelly's "Non-Partisan League" and Uphold A. F. of L.'s
Real Nationalist Political Policy; McDermitt Elected President
William Scott and Clarence

By A. P. of L. Weekly News Service.

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